templated bringing down the high schedules and either abolish or raise the low ones.

Mr. FLORENCE gave notice of an amendment, namely: "That all goods or articles of manufacture, "in finished, and generally denominated and known as "goods in the gray, grease, of which the tissues are "cembed wool, and of which the chain and fulling are "week as worked worked."

"goods in the gray, grease, of which the thesues are combed wool, and of which the chain and falling are "wool, such as morinoes, muslin-de-laines, eashmeres and eatins; and also those the tissues of which and the chain is of silk, and the fulling of wool, such as baseges and satins, be hereafter admitted on pay"ing a duty of ten per cent ad valorem."

Mr. MORRILL also offered an amendment, that any wool or hair of the Alpaca, the goat, and other like animals, which shall be changed in its character for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be cleaned, or purified, or assorted, so as to raise its value at the port of importation to 50 cents per pound or over; or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of cirt, or any foreign substance, to 15 cents per pound or lers, shall be subject to pay a duty of 30 per cent.

Mr. BOWIE spoke in support of the views expressed by the President in the Annual Message. It was not only the duty of, but the President would have been a traffor to the country if he had not sainded a bugle note to warn his fellow-citizens of the dangers of the insidious warfare to be renewed by the Republican party. Mr. Bowie, in the name of all true patriots, thanked the President for the sentiments enunciated in his Message.

The Committee then rese. Adjourned.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE ... ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1857. SENATE....ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1857.
The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, praying fotion of the Usury laws, was presented.
The following bills were reported favorably:
By Mr. SPENCER—To increase the number of the
Trustees of the Atlantic street Baptist Church, Brooklyn; the Orphan Home Society; and the Female
Guardian Society.

nardian Society.

By Mr. BROOKS—The Brooklyn Water bill.

By C. P. SMITH—To incorporate the Atlantic Nav-

igation Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BROOKS—To amend the Charter of the In-

To authorize the Trustees of Columbia College to rell and hold real estate.

By Mr. RIDER-To incorporate the Staten Island

Savings Bank.
Relative to the Flushing Female College.
By J. A. SMITH—To authorize payment for labor done and materials furnished on the State Canals.
By Mr. KELLY—Amending the law relative to the taxation of Ircorporated Companies.

By Mr. RICHARDSON—To regulate the interest on

money notices.

By Mr. SPENCER—To build a residence for the Governor.

By Mr. C. P. SMITH - To change the name of the emetery of the Evergreens. Relative to the assessment and collection of Taxes in

Brooklyn.
Providing for an Election Register of Deeds in Kings County.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. CUYLER re

Cunty.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. CUYLER repealing the Property Qualification clause in regard to colored voters in the State Constitution.

The Harbor Commission bill was received from the Assembly as deant to the Governor for sign stare.

The amended Charter introduced by Mr. PETTY for the benefit of the much abused inhabitants of the City of New-York, provides that the Government shall still continue under the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen "and Commonalty of the City of New-York," and by that name have perpetual succession, and be able to sue and be sued, &c., &c.

It proposes a Besud of Councilmen, fifteen in number, to be elected from seed of Councilmen, fifteen in number, to be elected from each District, and a Board of Aldermen to be elected from each District as the first election, and then to be classified, one Councilman in each District to be elected annually after the — day of Alfri next. The Aldermen to be elected annually. The muticipal year to commence on the first day of July of each year. The Board of Aldermen to registate all money bills except these provided for by State laws, but the Council Board have power to annual or reject any bill. The respective Boards to hold their sessions mountly, but are restricted to eight days year. The Countiller, Corporation Counsel, Street Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, City Inspector, and a President, Engineer and Counsistence it counstitute the Croton Board), are to be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Council.

The remainder of the bill is mainly directory as to the duties of the various heads of the departments, rearly similar in detail to the provisions of the Charter of the United States Ir christe Asylum which provides:

of 1830.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill to amend the Charter of the United States Ir chriate Asylum which provides:

First: That the subscribers of the amount of \$10 for the building of the Asylum shall become a body politic ac d. corporate, under the name of the New-York Isebriate Asylum, and est dows it with all the powers incident to a corporate body. The Trustees have power to retain all inchriates who may eather, volentarily or by order of the Coart, for the period of three, six, aline or twelve months, should their treatment require it. All poor and destitute insbriates to be employed in some useful occupation, and to have all moneys accorning from their labors, after paying for their support, will his shall be sent to their families monthly, but if they have no families, then to be paid to the patient at his discharge.

the monthly, but if they have no tamine, then to be plat to
the patient at his discharge.

Second: The power of committing is delegated to all County
Second: The power of committing is delegated to all County
and District Juages in this State. Committal to be made on
the certificates of two experienced and reliable physicians.

That d: Provides for forty Trustees, citizes of the State, and
the mode in which they shall be elected.

Fourth: Repudiates the personal liability clause of stockholders after payment of their subscription, and, in conclusion,
specifies the manner and time of their report to the Legislature

Fourth: Reputates the personal property on and, in conclusion, specifies the manner and time of their report to the Legislature. The bill in relation to the Assessment of Taxes in the Ciy of Brooklyn, introduced by Mr. C. P., SMITH, provides that at the next annual election for Charter efficers there shall be elected from each ward one Assessor, who shall have been a revision of the city five ears inmediately previous to the election, and the Assessors so elected to be divided into three classes, one of which shall go ut of office in each year. The Common Council to divide the city into account districts, and the Assessors of the lat and Hd Districts to form the first class, the Hild and IVth the second class, and the Vth, Vith and Vilith the third class. It debas the Assessors from engaging in any other business suring their term of office; gives them power to examine every person they be leve ought to be assessed for personal property, under outh, and other persons who may be supposed to know anything on the subject; and if, on such evidence, they believe the person so examined has endeavored to conceed the facts in relation to the property, Ley year to assess him in such grass sum as they deem will cover his personal property, and the person should be personal property and the person should be personal property and the person thus assessed to forfielt for one year all rights and pricinges given to person shall hold u certing at least once a week. They are also to make all searches and shetracts of titles of land necessary for the local improvements to be made by the Common Council. They are to keep a record of all changes the common Council. When the bill introduced by Mr. RIDER changes the Thomas.

The bull introduced by Mr. RIDER changes the The bill introduced by Mr. RIDER changes the man of the literary institution known as St. Thomas thall in the village of Flushing to the "Flushing Female College," and gives the President and Faculty the same power and right to grant diplomas, we'n or without a seal, as any other interary or collegists: stitution in the State.

Mr. RIDER also introduced a bill to incorporate the state.

Mr. RIDER also introduced a bill to incorporate t.e.

Mr. RIDER also introduced a bill to incorporate t.e.

Status Island Savings Bank, naming as corporators,
Wm. B. Townsend, Caleb Bartlett, Nathaniel Marsh,
Wm. D. Cuthbertson, Claudius Signeaux, Wm. C.

Anderson, George B. Ripley, Wm. McLean, M. Post,
M. O Connor, G. S. Sconeld, John F. Wolfe, G. Wid

mayer, James Hart C. Swan, J. R. Boardmin, M.

Tompkins, George W. Gerard, H. Lord, H. O. Freeman and Elwood Taylor.

Mr. C. P. SMITH introduced a bill amendatory of
the act to provide for the election of Register of Deels
in and for the County of Kings, passed March 22, 1852,
which provides that upon presentation to him for record
of any deed or conveyance of land lying in the City of
Brooklyn, immediately to give notice thereof to the
Board of Assessors of the city, with the names of the
grantor and grantee, and make such a description of
the lands conveyed as will enable the Assessors to ideatify and locate the same, the Register to be paid 10
cents additional to the fees now provided by law for
what Madalland and the same of the general

euch service.

Mr. WADSWORTH'S bill smending the general
Manufacturing and Mining law is simply adding thereto
the fellowing:

the following:

"If any such company shall be formed for the purpose of carrying on any part of its business in any place out of this State, the said extificate shall so state, and shall also state the name of the town and county in which the principal part of the business of said company within this State is to be transacted; and said town and county shall be deemed the town, place and county in which the operations and business of the company are to be carried on, and its principal place of business within the meaning of the provisions of this act."

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HON. H. J. RAYMOND. NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857

To the President of the Senate:

DEAR SIR: Permit me, through you, to return to the Senate my thanks for the resolution complimentary to myself which the said body has been pleased to adopt.

I feel fix commendation the more senably from the fact that the uniform aiminess and indulgence which I experienced on the part of the Senate made the duty of presiding over its the part of the Senate made the duty of presiding over its deliberations too casy and agreeable to merit any special praise. I shall ever cherish the most pleasant recollections of my relations both official and personal, with its members.

I am, with great respect, your obscient sevent.

HENRY J. RATMOND.

On metion of Mr BROOKS, the communication was orested pisced in full upon the Journal.

Mr. RICHARDSON'S act to regulate the rate of in-

Mr. RICHARDSON'S act to regulate the rate of interest, provides:
Sacrios A. The legal rate to be 7 per cent.
Sacrios A. The legal rate to be 7 per cent.
Sacrios A. The legal rate to be 7 per cent.
Sacrios A. The legal rate to be 7 per cent.
Sacrios A. The legal rate to be 7 per cent.
Sacrios A. The legal rate for the principal and 7 per cent interest enly; and provided he claims a greater rate of interest, the defendant shall recover his full costs against the plaintiff.
Sacrios For the purpose of calculating interest, a month shall be consisting of 30 days. Less than a mouth shall be calimated by the proportion which such a umber of days shall bear to 30
Sacrios Whenever a certain rate of interest is mentioned in any instrument of any kind, it shall be construed to mean at that rate by the year, whether so stated or not.
Title 3, chap. 4 part 2 of revised statutes, and chap. 40, laws of 1857, are repealed. The act to take effect immediately.

ASSEMBLY. ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1857.
Under the general orders the bills to amend the Brooklyn Firemen's Act, and to enable the Brooklyn Court of Sessions to hold Terms were passed.

Mr. VARNUM presented a monster polition signed by many thousand citizens of New-York for a Sanitary Police; also a memorial from Richard G. Hunt, claiming the seat occupied by Erastus W. Glover on the ground that Mr. Glover is not a resident of the Assemble District for which he was elected. Laid on the

table.

In presenting the memorial Mr. VARNUM stated that he did not believe the memorialist had any good ground for contesting the seat.

Petitions for a prohibitory liquor law; for aid to agricultural societies; and the memorial of the Veterans of 1812, asking for relief, were presented.

A resolution for forming a Sut-Committee of the Whole as now, as a Standing Committee, was called up

ly District for which he was elected. Laid on the

and adopted.

Notice was given of a bill to authorize the States
Island Railroad Company to run ferry boats out of the
Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, New-York.

By Mr. MULLIGAN—Relative to supplies for the support of the poor in the public institutions of Kings

emport of the poor in the public institutions of Kings County.

In relation to the election of the Superintendent of the Poor of Kings County.

THE HOUSE LIQUOR BILL.

Mr. GEORGE introduced his bill to restrict the sale of intoxicating drinks, which imposes fines of \$25 for the sale on any premises of liquor or intoxicating drinks, or on any boat or veesel, or in any garden or outhouse, or building of any description; of \$150, and three months imprisonment in the work house or jail; of \$25 for sale to apprentices, servants, or minors under eighteen years; of \$25 for giving or selling liquor to an intoxicated person; of \$25 for giving away or selling any wine or liquor on Sunday, except in case of sickness. It authorizes the publication of a notice on or mplaint of a wife or husband when either party shall be a habitual drunkard, and imposes a fine of \$50 on any person who shall thereafter sell or give either of them any intoxicating liquor. It is in effect a strong Prohibitory law. Prohibitory law.

Prohibitory law.

ASSESSMENTS ON INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Mr KELLY'S bill in relation to the assessment of taxes on incorporated companies provides as follows:

1. Repeals see. 14, title 4, chap. 13, part 1, of Revised Statute and sec. 9 and 10 of said title, as amended by chap. 654, Law

Amends sec. 15 of said title, to read as follows: The amo 2. Amends sec. 1b of said title, to read a follows: In a amount of taxes assessed on all incorporated companies liable to taxe on shall be set down by the Board of Supervisors in the fifth olumn of the corrected assessment roil, and shall form a part of se moneys to be collected by the Collector.
3. The capital stock of every company liable to taxation, expets on the control of the same of the control of the same of the control of the same of the control of

4. The act takes effect immediately.

THE QUARANTINE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions introduced by Mr. BROOKS are a

Resolved, That the New-York Harbor Commissioners be an therized to open a correspondence with the Governor of New Jersey, with the view, if practicable, of securing the carly con-sent of the State of New-Jersey to the extensionant of a quarantine for vessels destined to the port of New York, at Sandy Hock. narantine for vessels destined to the port of seek total, andy Hook.

By Mr. VARNUM—To authorize parties to suits to

By Mr. VARNUM—To authorize parties to suits to appear as witnesses in their own behalf or otherwise By Mr. GEORGE—Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to be drank on the premises, and imposing a fine for selling it to apprentices or minors under 18 years of age, or giving liquor to intoxicated persons. It authorizes public notice not to sell on the complaint of a wife or other relative of a drunkard. It prevents recovery of debts for liquor, and the bill is in effect prohibitory of the sale of liquor.

Mr. FI.OYD JONES introduced a resolution declaring it to be inexpedient to present any possibilitary.

claring it to be inexpedient to present any prohibitor liquor law, but directing the Special Committee of Temperance to prepare a stringent license law. Laid

The Indian bill and papers of last session were taken from the files.

A motion for the appointment of a special committee of seven in relation to the Code was laid over.

Adjourned.

ELECTION OF A SENATOR FROM MISSOURL St. Louis, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1857.

The Missouri Legislature, in Joint Convention, yes terday elected James S. Green United States Senston on the first ballot. The vote stood: Green, 89; Ben ton, 34; Kennett, 32. This election is for the shor term, that for the full term not having yet taken place.

## MESSAGE OF GOV. BISSELL.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1857. Gov. Bissell and L'eut.-Gov. Wood took the oath of office yesterday. The Governor, in his inaugural concurs in the suggestions and recommendations of his predecessor; recommends an amendment of the Bankng law. Also, in connection with the new apportion-ment of representation in the Legislature, an increase of representatives. Considers the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill equivalent to the recognition of Slavery as a leading element in the society of the Re public; states that he has resisted this consumma tion; and, ever mindful of the Union, the obligations to he Constitution, and the courtesies due to his brethren of the South, he shall continue to resist it to the best o his ability.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.
TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1857.
The Legislature of New-Jersey organized to-day. A.
R Spee, Democrat, of Middlesex, was chosen P-ceident of the Senate, and Mr. Chamberlin, Democrat, of Hunterdon, Secretary; Andrew Dutcher, Democrat, of Mercer, was elected Speaker of the House, and William Derman of Gloucester, Clerk.

EDOM MEXICO.

FROM MEXICO.

BALTIMORE. Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1357.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received. They contain details of late Marican news received by an arrival from Tampico.

Everything was quiet in the City of Mexico. Gen. Alvarez had issued a document addressed to the people declaring his intention to support the Administration of Presider t Comonfort as the only Government likely to restore peace and prosperity to Mexico.

An engagement had taken place in Orizaba, between the Government troops and a revolutionary force, in which the latter were defeated, losing their artillery and munitions of war.

Intelligence from Tampa Bay to Jan. 1 reports Gen. Harney still at fort Myers, dispatching troops to various points in Florids.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday have been re-

New Orleans papers of Wednesday have been re

The French steamer Jacquard had arrived at New

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1857.

Case No. 33—Wesley Williams, Garishee of Edward F. Mahone, vs. Hill, McLean & Co. Judge Campbell delivered an opinion affirming the judgment of the United States of the Middle District of Alabama, with cests and interest.

No. 28—Jean Louis Prevost vs. Charles E. Greenleaf, State Treasurer of Louisiana. Judge Taney delivered an opinion affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, with costs.

No. 44—Continued. The argument was concluded by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson for plaintiff.

No. 45—John Browne vs. Duchesne. Argued for defendant and submitted on a printed argument for plaintiff.

LARGE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1857.
The lumber yards of Messrs. Herbert, Davis & Co., and Govell & Durbin, on the Schaykill Canal, were cetroyed by fire this merning. The loss is about \$60,00. The fire in both cases was the work of an

incendiary. CATTLE IN TRANSITU. CAPTLE IN TRANSITU.

Campulle, Jan. 13—12:45.

Since last report, including the stock to arrive or Wednesday morning, one thousand and twenty head of eattle have passed over the New York and Eric Railroad. Also twenty-six car-loads of hogs and nine car-

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER JOHN G. HECKER. HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1857.

The schooner John G. Hecker, from New-York for London, was abandoned at sea on the 22d December, and sank shortly afterward. The captain and crew acrived at St. Thomas on the 26th.

MARINE DISASTERS.

MARINE DISASTERS.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1857.

The schooner Ann Eliza, from James River, bound for New-York, put in here disabled.

The schooner John R. Redner, from Baltimore, bound for New-York, with a cargo of wool, put in caking.

The schoener R. C. Stanwood, from Jamaics, bound for Baltimore, with a carge of logwood and rum, put in disabled.

ACCIDENT TO A SOUND STRAMER.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1857.

The steamer State of Maine broke her piston last night off Strafford, and was towed into Bridgeport by the steamer Worce ter, which brought on her passengers, the train arriving here this afternoon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1857. From Our Own Correspondent

The House promptly and properly responded this morning to the suggestion of the Committee of Investigation, for an enlargement of its powers, so as to include all transactions before the present Congress, instead of "measures now pending," seconding to the phraseology of the resolution. It was the intention of the mover, Mr. Kelsey, to have given the inquiry such scope originally. With this authority there should be no difficulty in tracing out the charges which have been so freely made, if they have any foundation whatever. Although the time is limited, still much may be accomplished within five or six weeks, if the effort be prosecuted thoroughly and zealously. The Committee should have leave to sit during the sessions of the House, for the purpose of facilitating the investigation, by ex-amining witnesses who are upon the apot, until those to be summoned from a distance can be brught here. This movement has produced one visible and gratifying effect already in diminishing the crowd in the lobby, and relieving the area behind the Speaker's chair from a throng of outsiders having no just claim to the privilege of the floor. The agents who swarm the hall under the false pretense of connection with the press, are a pest in the sight of those whose proper vocation and duty bring them here; and the Speaker would do well in directing the admissions to be scrutinized, with some reference to the real rights of persons seeking this advantage.

The impression obtains somewhat in diplomatic circles that Mr. Villiers, the newly-appointed Brit-ish Minister, may not present his credentials until after the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan. Delicate health is assigned as a reason for his alleged ins-bility to cross the Atlantic at this season. But there may be other motives for the delay, and among them an indisposition upon the part of Lord Palmerston to make a complete concession to the present Administration. By announcing the fact of an appointment he has fulfilled the formal requiof an appointment he has inflitted the formal requi-sition in restoring diplomatic intercourse, while by withholding the presence of the Minister he may intend to offer a compliment to the incoming Ad-ministration at the expense of the outgoing. To make the reconciliation between the two Govern ments perfect, and especially since the differences originated with the men row in power on both sides, it would be becoming that every point should be adjusted without adjournment to any set of successors. The next mail will probably bring definite information as to the purpose of the Ministry in this expect.

in this respect.

The outside interest in the Navy, by a brilliant coup de main, unexpectedly carried their point this morning, and rushed through the bill passed by the Senate, under a suspension of the rules, which prevailed by a large majority. This advantage gained, the rest was easy of accomplishment, and, on a division, three to one sustained the experiment. It was predicted when this measure was pending be-fore the Senate, that of the two hundred officers reached by the action of the late Naval Board not ene-fourth would apply under the form of inquiry which is now admitted. That fact remains to b tested. This result is received with various feel ings, according to the interests affected. In some quarters it is claimed as a victory over the Administration, and in others denounced as a positive damage to the Navy. Two adverse interests are almost necessarily created, and between their jarring collisions the service is surely doomed to injury, and perhaps to discredit. This whole difficulty is the result of a system, which has grown into favo within the last twenty years, by which the respon sibility properly belonging to the Executive depart ment of the Government has been shifted and evaded. If the President would do his duty firmly under the power conferred upon him by the Constitution, three need be no boards of any kind. But when officers have been arraigned under grave charges political influence has supervened, and teleration of abuse has followed. The evil grew to be so formidable at last in the Navy that a wholesale remedy had to be applied, which may have involved some consequences almost as bad as the disease itself. Now we are to have this battle fought ove again, and under circumstances of increased irrita-

on.

The members of the present Administration are The members of the present Administration are making their arrangements for withdrawal after the 4th of March. It is probable that the President will remain here until the middle of March, and then visit Cuba for a month or more. Mrs. Pierce's health has always been feeble, and her physicians advise against the sudden change from this climate to that of New-England in the Spring, owing to a pulmonary tendency. The family are much urged to make a tour of the Southern States, but Mrs. Pierce has invariably shrunk from the but Mrs. Pierce has invariably shrunk from the den onstrations that would necessarily attend such movements, and these invitations will hardly be accepted. Mr. Marcy is established so comfortably in the west end that he will probably let another quarter day roll over his head after the 4th o quarter day roll over his head after the 4th of March, especially as his former residence at Albany has been recently sold. Mr. Guthrie's establishment in Louisville has been kept opon during his stay here, and will be ventilated early in March for his reception. Mr. McClelland, like a sensible man of business, will go at once back to his profession. Mr. Davis, after attending the executive session of the Senate—to which he is elected—will visit Mississippi, and settle down again into a backneyed member of Congress. Mr. Dobbin entertains the purpose of seeking a genial climate, to retains the purpose of seeking a genial climate, to re-cruit his health, which has suffered seriously by his cruit his health, which has suffered seriously by his labors here. Mr. Campbell will return immediately to Philadelphia, and Mr. Cushing, like his friend Mr. Micawber, may wait for something to turn up. In a few months more the Administration will pass into history, and the men who compose it, into comparative oblivion. Such is the fate of political honors.

INDEX.

WHITFIELD'S KANSAS INDEMNITY BILL

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Puesday, Jan. 13, 1857. On the 16th of December last Mr. Whitfield Delegate for Kansas, on leave, introduced the following bill. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Claims. I desire to call public attention, and especially that of the Members of Copgress, to the justice which is proposed to be done to the Free-Sta'e men of Kansas, whose houses have been sacked and burned, whose cattle have been stolen and whose presses have been destroyed, all under the color of law. Read the bid:

stroyed, all under the color of law. Read the bill:

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR the assessment of damages sustained by the loss and destruction of property belonging to the cliness of the Territory of Kansas during the recent disturbances in said Territory.

Saction 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That there be appointed by the President three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to visit the Territory of Kansas for the purpose of receiving petitions and taking testimony, as herein after provided for, in relation to property that may have been injured or destroyed by violence, and other damages sustained by the citizens of said Territ my during the public disturbances which have existed there since the passege of the act organizing said Territory; and

the public disturbances which have existed there since the passage of the act organizing said Territory; and that said Commissiones make their report to the Presi-dent in sufficient time to have the same laid before Corgress by him at the commencement of the next Corgress by him at the commencement of the net essence.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, d.c., That said Commissioners shall be allowed each the sum of — dolars per day for each and every day engaged in the performance of sa'd duty, and — for each and every mile traveled from their respective places of residence in going to and returning from said Territory, which shall be paid by the Secretary of the Interior; and they shall, before they enter upon their duties, each take an each, before some judicial officer of the Uni'ed States, that they will faithfully discharge the same; which osth, subscribed by them and strested by the officer administering it, shall be filed in the Department of the Interior.

rior. Sac, 3. And be it further enacted, &c., That the Sac, 3. And be it further chacks, said Commissioners have power to administer oaths in relation to all matters pertaining to their duties; and if any person or persons shall swear falsely in any oath taken before them, he or they shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon indictment and conviction therefor shall be subject to the punishment prescribed by less for the crime of perjury. taken before them, he or they shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon indictment and conviction therefor shall be subject to the punishment prescribed by law for the crime of perjury.

Sac. 4. Mad be it further canacted, Arc., That as soon as possible after said. Commissioners shall have been appointed, they shall give public notice, not less than Turks in Europe, way of France and Augrin, shall always be wholly paid by the inhabitants of Moldavia. Walls-this and Turks in Europe.

thirty days, by publication and one or more newspapers printed and published in the Territory of Kansas, to the citizens of said Territory, or the time when and the place where they will meet in said Territory, for the purpose of receiving petitions and particular to the damages mentioned in the first say tion of this act; and it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to meet at the time and place specified in said notice for the narrows aforesaid.

purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, &c., That any citizen of said Territory, or any person who was a citizen at the time of the injury complained of, who shall desire to make a claim before said Commissions vs. for cesire to make a claim before said Commissions, vs., for damages in consequence of the injury or loss of any property by violence since the passage of the at the ganizing said Territory, may file before said Commussioners his or her petition, verified by his or her on the setting forth, in a succinct form, the nature and extens of the injury of which he or she complains, and may offer proof of the same by other testimony before said Commissioners, and unless such petition shall be supported by such other testimony, the said Commissioners shall not entertain the same; the said Commissioners shall examine all such witnesses as may be offered in support of any such petition, and interrogate said witnesses on behalf of the United States, and shall take down their testimony in writing, to be filed with the witnesees on behalf of the United States, and shall take down their testimony in writing, to be filed with the papers and reported to Congress: and they may prescribe such rules in reference to their mode of conducting business as they may think most advisable and most likely to effect the objects of this act.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, &c., That the sum of — thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to carry out the purposes of this act.

The first objection raised to this bill naturally most of the testing the same testing the same testing to the same testing the same testing the same testing to the same testing the same testing to the same testing the same testing testing the same testing tes

would be to the power it confers upon Mr. Franklin Pierce to appoint the Commission. This is bad enough in all conscience, and should not receive the sanction of a single Republican in the House. I learn that there is a disposition existing to let the appointment of the Commission go over to Mr. Buchanan; but when Republicans come to remem-ber that this Mr. Buchanan has indersed the imbe-cile Administration of Pierce, an Administration red with the blood of murdered men in Kansas, and that the said Buchanan was elected to the Presidential chair upon a platform pledging, according to the interpretation of Mr. Douglas, the execution of the tyrannical, inhuman, "ball-and-chain" laws of Kansas, I am thinking they will be quite as much landsposed to trust so important a matter in his hands hands, as with the present incumbrance of the White House. But the proposition for the ap peintment of the Commission is not the wo feature of Mr. Whitfield's bill. Whether inte rienal or not, it does not contemplate a recom pense for the destruction of Gov. Robinson's house or the Free-State Hotel and presses at Law rence in May last, and a commission-recognizing the bogus laws—and neither Pierce nor Buchana the begus laws—and neither Pierce nor Buchanan would appoint any other—could interpret the bill otherwise. The Commission are required to "receive petitions and take testimony relative to "property that may have been injured or destroyed by violence, and other damages sustained by the citizens of said Territory, during the public disturberances which have existed there since the passage of the net organizing said Territory." Here we have the essence of the bill. Will Mr. Whitfield deny that the afore-mentioned property was destroyed at Lawrence on the 21st of May last, in pursuance of the life in the recognizes as law in Kansas?

stroyed at Lawrence on the 21st of May 1set, in pur-suance of uchat he recognizes as law in Kansas? Will he deny that he sanctioned that destruction and said it was just? Now, in the face of these facts, does he propose to pronounce the execution of what he recognized as law on that occasion a public disturbance? He does or he does not of what he recognized as law on that occasion a public disturbance? He does or he does not. If he does, then I admit that he means to embrace the parties whose property was indicted by Lecompte's Grand Jury as a nuisance, and in pursuance thereof was destroyed by Jones and his deputies. Atchison, Stringfellow, Donaldson, and five hundred others. If he does not, then they can never get a dollar under his bill. If he does not include them, why not say so, in the langer of the desired that they are not say so, in the langer of the desired that they are not say so, in the langer of the desired that they are not say so, in the langer of the desired that they are not say so, in the langer of the desired that they are not say so. mean to include them, why not say so, in the lan guage of the bill reported by Mr. Grow of Pennsyl

mean to include them, why hot say so, in the language of the bill reported by Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Territories, "for "the relief of R. G. Elliott and others?"

'That any property taken or destroyed in the Territry of Kansas by any officer of the Federal or Territry of Kansas by any officer of the Federal or Territry of Kansas by any officer of the Federal or Territry of Kansas by any officer of the Federal or Territry of Kansas by any officer of the Federal or Territry of Kansas by any officer of the Federal or Territry of Law or solor of Law, the owner of such property shall be paid the value thereof, with such canages as he or she may have sustained by reason of such restruction. That the loss or destruction as aforesaid, as well as the value of such property, and the damage sustained thereby, shall be ascertained by the best evidence which the nature of the case will admit of, and which may be in the power of the party to produce; and the amount thereof, when established and ascertained according to the provisions of this act, shall be paid to the sufferer or sufferers out of the treatury of the United States."

Equally as difficult would it be for Witherell, or Keller, or Philbps, or Macaffee, and others of Leavenworth City, whose houses were sacked or burned, to obtain recompense for such destruction, under Whitfield's bill, as for the sufferers at Lawrence to obtain redress under it. Those outrages

rence to obtain redress under it. Those outrages were all committed under color of law! So at Osawatamie on the occasion of the destruction of property there. The plea set up, or excuse gives,

was that the ruffians who fell upon that place and pillaged it and robbed women of their ear and finger rings were there to arrest prisoners in pursuance of law! In all such cases Free-State applicants for recon pense would receive the answer, "That was "in pursuance of law, not a public disturbance." Much more could be written on this subject, but I have shown, I think, that the bill is not a fair one to all parties concerned. If Mr. Whitfield is desirous so to deal, he will either adopt the bill offered by Mr. Grow, which is now on the calendar, or specify in his own bill what he does mean, and insert the names of the Commissioners whom he would have sent out to execute the arduous and yet delicate duty. The Republicans should vote for would have sent out to execute the arguous and yet delicate duty. The Republicans should vote for Mr. Grow's bill. It names the Commissioner and establishes rules for the investigation far preferable to those laid down in Mr. Whitfield's bill.

The following table illustrates the practical operation of the proposed Poetal Treaty between France and the United States, the material points of which have already been partially explained:

already been partially explained:

EXTRACT from Table, showing the conditions by which Letters sent from the United States and their Territories to other countries by very of France, and rice serves, shall be regulated between the Post-Office Department of France and the United States and of their the United States and of their Territories of the United States and of the Territories of the United States and of the Territories of the United States and of the States and their territories, and for appaid or part paid eletters sent from the said countries addressed to the United States and their Territories.

Names of countries Arount to be paid on each letter per whose Correspond American quarter ounce or fraction of ence with the United States and their Territories.

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PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATUNE-UNITED STATES SENATOR. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10, 1, 357. Tuesday next is the day fixed by law for . the election of a United States Senator to represent the overeign Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for six cars from the 4th of March next, in the room of the Hon. Richard Brodhead, whose term of office then expires. The election of this officer is at all times a matter of public interest, not only as affeeting the interests of the State he is immediately to represent, but also the policy of the National

Government. This is peculiarly so in regard to the election now pending in our Legislature. The Democratic party are in the ascendency on a joint ballot of the two Houses, and have already through a course presented a candidate for election who is a concus presented a candidate for election who is obnexious to a rast majority of the people of the State, and who, but for the expression of a preference for his election by the President elect of the United States, would not be thought of for this high and honorable position.

In order that your readers may clearly understand this constant.

stand this question, I will state distinctly the strength of parties, and the peculiar position in which they stand at the present writing in refer ence to it: The House of Representatives is comence to it: 13s House of Representatives & com-posed of one handred members. Of these, fifty-four are Democrats, Americans and Republicans, forty-six. The Senate is composed of thirty-three mem-bers: Democrats, fifteen; Republicans and Ameri-cans, eighteen. So that on a joint ballot the Dem-ocrats have a clear unsjority of five in a full Con-

Total 69 63

Dem. maj. on joint ballet. 5

In this Democratic majority is included Mr. RAMSAY of the City of Philadelphia, whose seat is contested by Mr. G. R. SMITH (American), who is undoubtedly entitled to it, and is excluded to a meter clerical error committed by the clerk on a mere clerical error committed by the clerk in one of the precincts of the election district in summing up the returns. A Committee of inquiry into the case has already been chosen by the House; but they will take good care not to settle the question before the election for Senator comes off, or if settled, to settle it in favor of the sitting member, the Committee being composed of six Democrats to two Republicans, and their decision being final. In a Committee so constructed, you may readily infer what sort of chance for justice an opponent of the Democracy would have pending such a question as the election of a U. S. Senstor, when one vote may be decisive of the issue. No unfairness in the choice of this Committee is imputed. It was drawn by ballot in open session according to law, and was the result both parties challenging their political opponents as they were drawn, with one exception, until but eight names remained in the box, who, with the one unchallenged, formed the Committee. Never theless, it gives the Democrats an advantage, and judging from precedents, in a crisis so important

they will take good care to improve it.

Notwithstanding their party majority, however the Democracy are involved in serious troubles, threatening defeat and overthrow in the contest. Eight of the friends of HENRY D. FOSTER, one of the candidates for the nomination, and himself a member of the House, and among the recusants, bolted the caucus nomination; and if they maintain their stand, the nominee cannot possibly be elected.
There were but sixty of the sixty-nine Democrats in caucus. Of these, Mr. Forner received thirty-five, John Robbins twenty-one, and four scattering. One member, who would have voted for Forney was short on account of sixty-one determined. Forney, was absent on account of sickness, and the eight friends of Foster refused to enter the caucus eight friends of Foster refused to enter the caucus at all. When their absence was discovered, the cancus took a recess, and emissaries were dispatched to hunt them up, and coax, wheelle or whip them into the traces, but all without avail. The "side door" was left open, but they would not enter. They would be neither coaxed the coarse of the coarse o or driven. They allege, in justification of their urse, that they have taken this position because the improper interference of Mr. Buchanan in the matter, who, it is alleged, and I believe truly.

dispatched a special messenger direct from Wheat-land to Harrisburg on Thursday last, with a letter from his own hand, expressing his carnest desire for FORNEY's election! This interference on the part of the President elect is justly denounced as unjus-niable, indelicate, and impertinent—as trampling upon all fairness and right—a gross abuse of official pesifion, and an insult to the representatives and their constituents. Should the recusants stand out, Mr. FORNEY can by no possibility be elected.

In the mean time, while this is the position of the

In the mean time, while this is the position of the Democrats, the Republicans and Americans of the Senate have held several meetings in caucus to consult upon the peculiar position of affairs and the propriety of declining to join the House in Convention on Tuesday, and thus defeat an election. The arguments urged in favor of such a course are the precedents set by the Democrats in Indiana and Iowa, and the attempt of the Democracy in the House to deprive them of a member of that body, fairly elected and entitled to his seat, and their usurpation of it for one of their cone party in the case of Ramsey and of their own party, in the case of Ramsey and Smith above referred to. The doings of these caucus meetings are not disclosed, but I incline to the opinion, from the expression of sentiment have been able to elicit, that this course will not b have been able to elicit, that this course will not be adepted, especially should the recusant Democrats usintain their position. If they do, the election of Forney can be prevented at all events, and it is entirely possible that the Republicans may succeed in electing a candidate of their own. They meet again on Monday morning, to determine finally on their course of action. If they determine to go into Convention, as is most probable, a caucus of the Republicans and Americans of both Houses will be held in the evening of Monday, to nominate a candidate. With regard to the candidate there is but one opinion—Gen. Simon Cameron will be nominated by acclamation. There are some who may have other preftion. There are some who may have other preferences, but Gen. CAMERON, it is thought, will be able to secure the votes of two or three Democrats, and is the only man of the Republican party who stands any chance of an election. Under these circumstances, there can be no doubt of his nomination as the Republican candidate, and his election is truly "a consummation devontly to be wished." Heaven avert so great a calamity as the election of

JOHN W. FORNEY.

There are still two Republican members of the House absent on account of sickness-Mr. Benson of Petter County, and Mr. Morehead of Indiana - but they are confidently expected here on Monday. Should they arrive, it will require the votes of but three Democrats for CAMERON to elect him in a full Convention of the Cameron to elect him in a full Convention, or the absence of six in a Convention rot full. It is possible, too, that there may be no election at all on Tuesday, and the Convention tion a journ ever. In such an event, and it being accertained certainly that FORNEY cannot be elected, he would be dropped, and the Democrats be most likely to succeed with a new man. Even such a re-ult is better than the election of the present Democratic nominee. If we cannot have a Repub-lican, give us at least a better and a more honora ble man than Forney. PENNSYLVANIA.

The Messrs. Appletons announce in our columns this morning a literary enterprise of magnitude and general importance so unusual that we depart from our ordinary practice to call to it the widest attention. It is nothing less than a "New American Encyclopedia," designed to present in a compact form for the practical use of men of all classes and pursuits, a complete survey and summary of all the facts of human knowledge up to the present day. The Encyclopedia Americana new more than twenty years old, and, excellent as it was in its time, there is now a pressing necessity for a work which shall contain the fruit of the immense progress since accomplished in every department of letters, science and industry. If we understand aright the plan of the Mesers Appletons their work will cover a wider field than most, if not all of its predecessors. It will be at once a dictionary of History, Geography, Biegraphy, Philosophy, Literature, Politica, and Practical Science and Industry. When it will be published is not stated

GOV. ROBINSON'S RESIGNATION

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Dec. 25, 1856. Dran Sin: I herewith tender my resignation as Governor of the State Organization of Kansas, which please submit to the Legislature at its next annual meetirg.

Having a natural distate for political life, it was with te dectance that I consented to permit my friends to use my . some in the Convention at which I was nominated for the important office of Governor under our State Constitut on.

At that the the post of honor was also one of dan ger, and I did "t feel at liberty to oppose my judgment to that of my friends. Now, however, all danger of rollision seems to be removed by the concession of the General Government of our constitutional rights, and I am satisfied, for reasons which it may not be expedient now to give, that I can serve the cause of Freedo Kenses and the State organization in a private rather

than official capacity.

As a citizen of Kansas, somewhat intimately connected with her past history, and deeply interested in her future prosperity, it will afford me great pleasure, at all times, to sustain the State organization and to reader all the aid in my power to yourself and the Logislature, in securing its complete success.

To W. Y. Rosears, Liest Governor of Kansas.

BURTON'S THEATER.

Last evening was presented for the first time this Winter at this establishment the comedy of Much Ado About Nathing, in which M'r. Belton, a Boston actor, appeared as Benedick. Mr. Belton is a young ma with a certan conventional knowledge of his art, but of rather pleasing presence, am belous above his present ability, or he would not have undertaken to personate a character which is generally, in our city, so much better done. He was exceeding y suxious to succeed, the trying hard to please was so exceedingly palpable that the whole effect of his performance was spoiled. His whole manner, s mechanical, his vivacity is too evidently mannfact ared, and he thus fails to give us ary correct idea of | Benedick's casy, careless gaiety in

the earlier scenes. Mr. Belton's faults of election are glaring; his habit of ruthlessly sacrificing the terminational "r" of many words, and interpolation a scholess "ab" instead, is perticularly offensive. "Her baiah shall be of what colah it pleases Goo" is enough to utterly disgust an audience with any Ben edick, if he was otherwise the best that ever spoke the lines. He is also disposed to be gympastic and very demonstrative with his limbs. As a whole, his effort was not a very striking succees, despite his spasmodic ende avers to make it so.

The Beatrice of Mrs. E arrow is of another style.

and was as finished and yet as thoroughly natural performance as is often seen.

The hero of Miss Sara St evens was simple and un

affected, but was a severe ta sk of her powers.

Mr. Burton appeared as Do gberry for the first time n this chy, and with that genuine success which always attends his delineations of Shakespearean centedy. The grave pomposity and the carnest scriousness with which he delivered the oracles of that l'Instrious sage, discovered no less the appreciative discomment of the scholar, than the executive ability of the excellent actor. Mr. Burton's Dogberry is a most entisfying performance, alike to the critic and to the audience.

The other persons of the drama, we regret to say, suffered agenies at the cruel hands of their merciles representatives, to which flaying alive would, we imagine, be a pleasant pastime. If Claudie was worse then Don John, even his "bad eminence" was overtopped by the unapproachable execrableness of Don

It is a matter of wonder that Mr. Burton will permit the whole effect of a beautiful comedy to be rained by the incapability of his minor performers.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL KANSAS COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the National Kansas Committee at the Astor House, in New-York City, on Thursday, the 22d inst.

The Central Committees of the several States, and all agents

The Central Committee who have not heretofore reported, are hereby requested to make full reports to us of all their receipts, disbursements and doings before that time.

A full attendance of the members of the Committee is requested. Certif Smith, Amos Lawrence, and other donors and friends who may desire to do so, are invited to be present.

By order of the Committee.

H. B. HURD, Secretary N. K. Com. Office of National Kansas Committee, Chicago, Jan. 7, 1931.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOVSE.

The Board of Ten Governors met yesterday afteroon at their rooms in the Rotunda. Present-Govs.

Gunther, Smith, Anderson, Pirckney, Oliver, Maloney,

Gunther, Smith, Anderson, Picckney, Oliver, Maloney, Townsend, Tiemann, Taylor.

Gov. Smith offered a resolution which was adopted, to inquise into the cost, and the propriety of laying another Croton pipe from near the foot of Sixty-first street to Blackwell's island, so as to guard against the pessibility of having the supply of water cut off by any accident to the single pipe now laid across the channel.

any accident to the single pipe now accidents.

The officers of the ferry-boats from Sixty-first street to Blackwell's Island, report that during the past week some fifteen persons, mostly females, were detected in smaggling bottles of liquor to prisoners on the Island.

The President, Gov. Gunnar, announced the following Standing Committees for the year 1857:

lowing Standing Committees for the year 1857:

Alm: Home—Anderson, Maloney, Oliver.

Bellewe Hospital—Smith, Dugro, Maloney.
City Prisons—Dugro, Anderson, Pinckory.
Colored Home—Taylor, Maloney, Anderson.
Conference—Anderson, Townend, Taylor.
Ferries—Smith, Dugro, Taylor, Pinckory.
Limatic daylom—Finckney, Themann, Taylor.
Out Boer Poor—Townend, Smith, Dugro.
Pesitentiary Hospital and Small-Pox Hospital—Townson 2.
Pinckney, Smith.
Randall', Island—Tiemann, Oliver, Maloney.
Stories—Tiemann, Smith, Townson 3.
Stories—Tiemann, Smith, Townson 4.
Stories—Maloney, Finckney Dugro.
Supplies—Townsond, Finckney Dugro.
Supplies—Townsond, Finckney, Maloney.
Work House—Oliver, Tiemann, Anderson.
Meers Townsond, Smith, Taylor, Maloney and Oliver, were appointed a special Committee to proceed to Albony, in case of necessity, to further the passage of such laws and amendo sents as they may deem necessary.

of ruch laws and sheeter three trey hay

Number of inmates rem aining in the Institutions for
the week ending Jan. 10.

Bettevue Hospital. £6.0 Randall's Island. \$13.
Lenatic Asylom. £64 Randall's Island Hoppital. £12.

Alma House. 1.5% City Prisons. 335
Pententiary. 577 Colored Homa. 227
Pententiary. 576 Colored Orphan Asylom. 189
Work-House. 756 Children at Nurse. 199
Small Pox Hospital. 14

Number remaining Jan. 3 5, 284
Admitted. 239–7, 235 Admittee Died Diedbarged Sent to Penirentiary Sent to Pinter Prison 

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION .- The first meeting of he Board of Education for the year 1857 will be held this evening, when an organization will probably be effected. A minority cancus of the Democratic members was held some time since, when Mr. Waterbury (Democrat) was selected for the President, and Con missioner Wm. Sinclair of the Sixth Ward for the Clerk of the Board. A number of the other Commissioners, including some of the oldert and most influential members, refused to go into caucus, but we believe most of them have expressed their preference for Mr. Neilson (Democrat) as President, and Albert Gilbert, the present incumbert, as Clerk.

There is also another faction, of whom Mr. Green, tie present incombent, is the favorite candidate for President, and Gilbert for C.erk. Mr. Williams (Democrat) and Mr. Benedict (Republican) are also talked of, and it may be that the ballotings will result in the choice of one of the latter mentioned gentlemen.

MRS. HORY : BENEFIT AT WALLACK'S THEATER, -This evening occurs the benefit of Mrs. Hoey, who will for the first time personate Margaret Eluicre in the comedy of Love's Sacrifice. Nearly all the other members of the company will appear in both pieces.